DEMONSTRATION OF OSCILLATING COMBUSTION ON A HIGH TEMPERATURE FORGING FURNACE

by
Harry S. Kurek
John C. Wagner

Project Review Meeting at California Air Resources Board

Sacramento, CA August 30, 2001



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- GTI & Combustion Group Background Info
- Principle of Oscillating Combustion
- Project Goals
- Furnace Description
- Work Scope
- Prior Relevant Burner Testing
- Test Results
- Recommendations
- Current Status



GAS TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE (GTI)

- An independent, not-for-profit energy and environmental research and technology development center
- Created in April 2000 from the combination of the Institute of Gas Technology (IGT) (established in 1941) and Gas Research Institute (GRI) (founded in 1976)
- Performs conceptual, bench-scale, pilot-scale, and full-scale technology evaluation, demonstration, and commercialization
- Provides educational, information, and technology transfer programs and services



GTI RESEARCH GROUPS

- Combustion Technology
- Biotechnology
- Electrochemical Technology
- Energy Systems and Business Analysis
- Gas Operations Technology
- Gas Processing Technology
- Process Development and Engineering



GTI COMBUSTION TECHNOLOGY GROUP

- Industrial Process Heat
- Steam and Power Generation
- Residential / Commercial
- Waste Processing

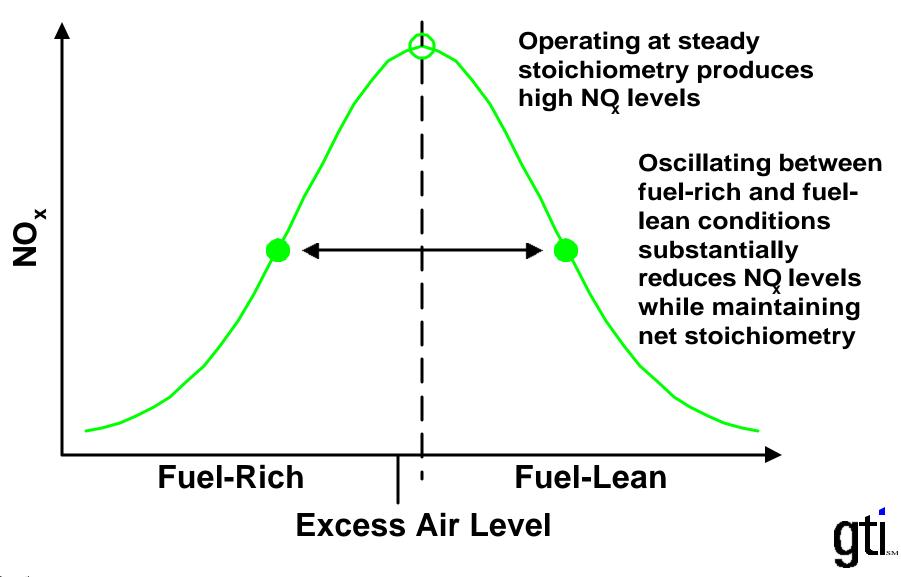


COMBUSTION TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED

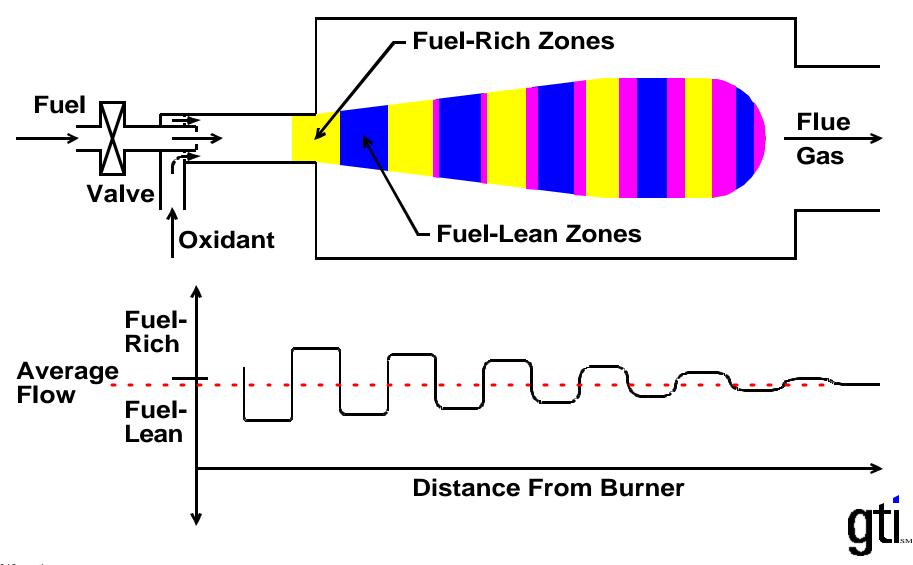
- Oscillating Combustion
- Ceramic Radiant Tubes
- Low Inertia Furnace
- Oxygen-Enriched Air Staging
- High Luminosity Burner
- Submerged Combustion Melter
- Cyclonic Waste Melter
- Methane de-NOX
- Force Internal Recirculation Burner
- Surface Combustor
- Cyclonic Boiler Burner
- Partial Oxidation



OSCILLATING COMBUSTION CONCEPT



OSCILLATING COMBUSTION PROCESS



TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

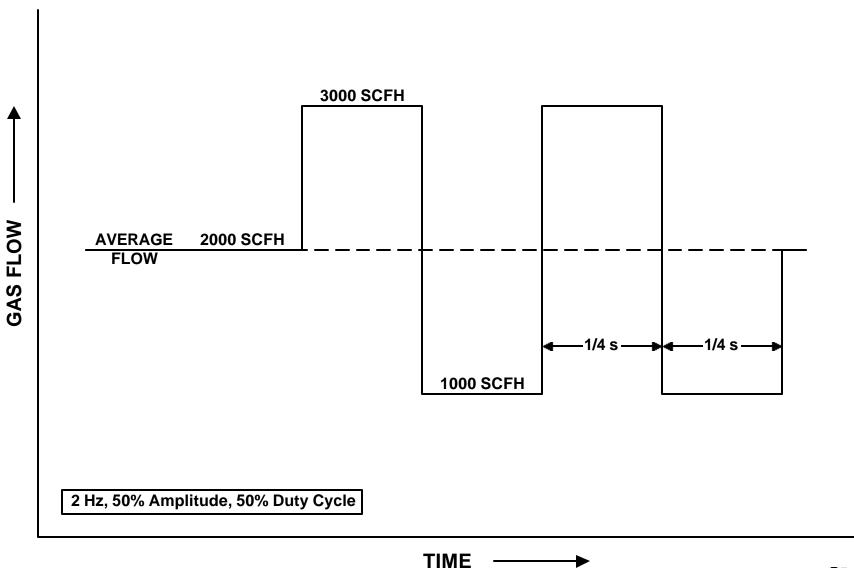
- Fuel flow oscillates between a high rate and a low rate several times a second
- Oxidant flow rate remains steady or oscillates out-ofphase with the fuel flow rate
- Oscillating stoichiometry creates successive, NO_xformation-retarding, fuel-rich and fuel-lean zones within the flame
- Heat transfer is enhanced by the increased luminosity and the breakup of the thermal boundary layer
- Heat is transferred from the fuel-rich and fuel-lean zones to the load before the zones mix
- Final mixing and burnout occurs within the furnace at reduced temperature which minimizes additional NO_x formation

OSCILLATING PARAMETERS

Parameter	Definition	Unit	Comments
Frequency	Number of oscillation cycles per unit time	Hz	¥ Hz (not 0 Hz) is used
			to denote steady (non-oscillating) operation.
Amplitude	Relative change in gas flow rate during the oscillation cycle above or below the average flow rate	%	0% is for no oscillations. 100% is for oscillating between zero flow and double the average flow.
Duty Cycle	Fraction of time the gas flow rate is above the average flow rate during each oscillating cycle	%	50% is for equal time above and below the average flow.
Phasing	Relative offset in time between the start of	0	0° is for in-phase
Between	oscillating cycles for different burners	(deg.)	oscillations.
Burners			180° is for completely out-of-phase
	<u> </u>		oscillations.

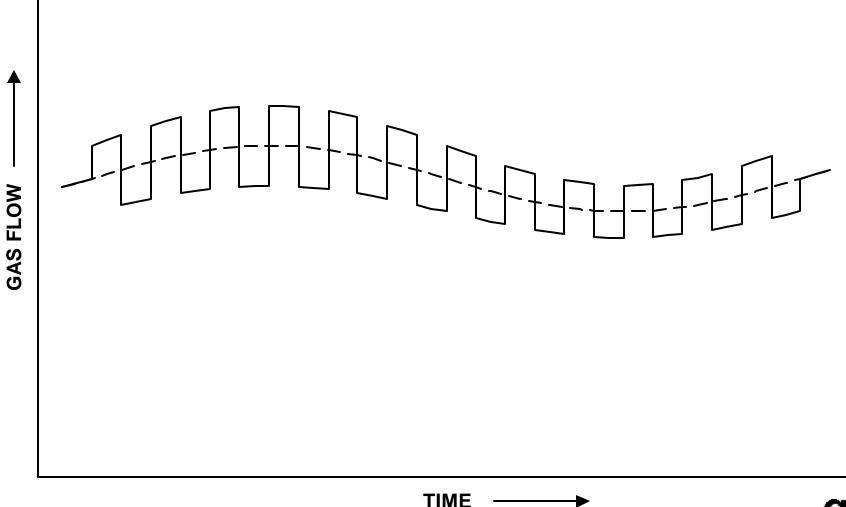


GAS FLOW PATTERN

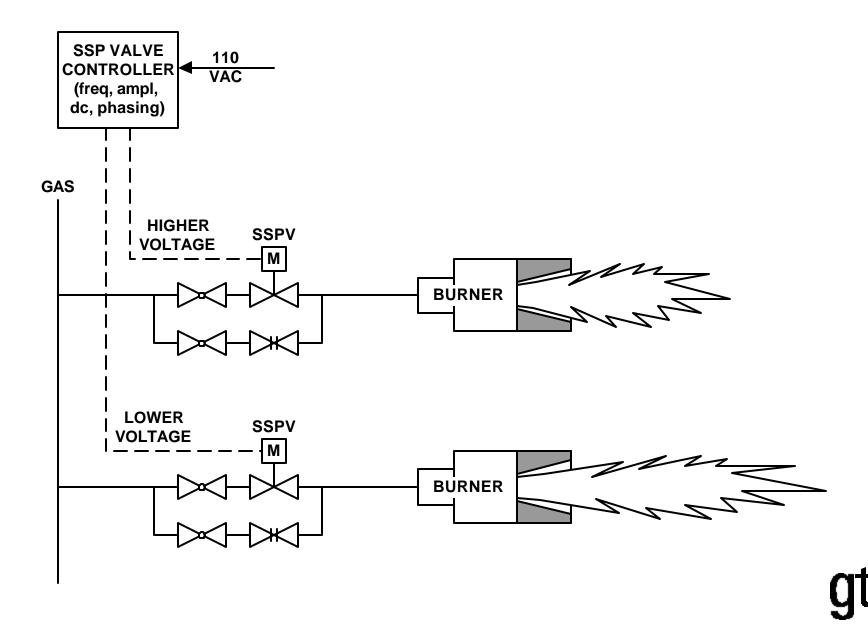


gtism

SUPERIMPOSED PULSES ON MODULATING GAS FLOW

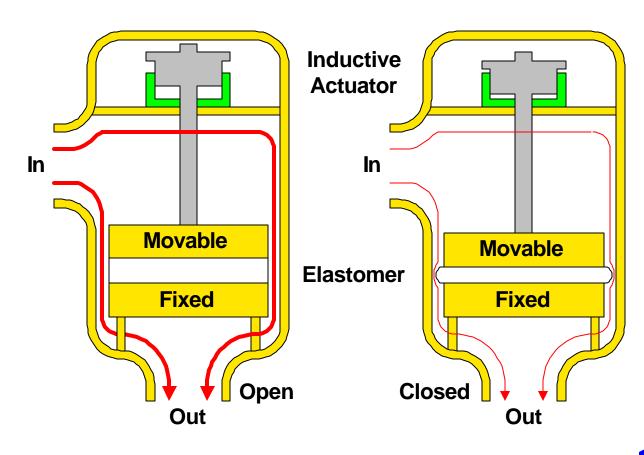


ONE-PAIR OPERATION



SOLID-STATE PROPORTIONING (SSP) VALVE







DEVELOPMENT TEAM

- CeramPhysics, Inc. -- development of solid state proportioning (SSP) valve
- GTI -- development and demonstration of oscillating combustion, overall project management
- Shultz Steel Co. -- host site; provided forging furnace for field demonstration
- California Air Resources Board, Southern California Gas Company, GTI's Sustaining Membership Program -- sponsors



WHY DEVELOP OSCILLATING COMBUSTION?

- Offers lower cost retrofittable solution than postcombustion techniques and low-NO_x burners
- Reduces NO_x generated from nitrogen in combustion air, industrial oxygen, natural gas, and air infiltrated into furnace
- Increases heat transfer
- Allows industry to retain natural gas as the preferred fuel and gain competitive advantages through increased furnace productivity and sale of NO_x emissions credits.



COST COMPARISON

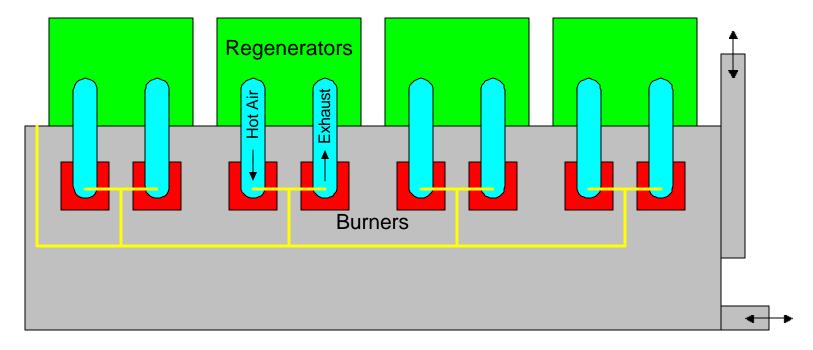
<u>Technology</u>	<u>Applicability</u>	Advantages & (<u>Disadvantages</u>)	NO _x Reduction, <u>\$/ton</u>
Flue Gas Recirculation	Limited	(High retrofit downtime); (Increased CO emissions); (Decreased energy efficiency and production rate)	>\$2000
Air Staging	Moderate	(High retrofit downtime)	\$500-1000
Low NO _x burner	Limited	(Major investment)	>\$2000
Pulsed Combustion	Limited to small sizes	Increased energy efficiency; Higher productivity; (Usually not retrofittable); (Very high noise)	Very high
Gas Reburn	Limited	(High retrofit downtime); (Combustion in flue); (Decreased efficiency)	\$500-1000
Oscillating Combustion	Very wide	Increased energy efficiency; Higher productivity; Rapid retrofit	<\$250 (excluding efficiency/ productivity benefits)

PROJECT GOALS

- 50% NO_x reduction
- 5% fuel savings
- No adverse affect on product quality (H₂ impregnation level of certain metals)
- Maintain product temperature uniformity
- Acceptable CO level in exhaust (< 100 vppm)



SHULTZ STEEL COMPANY CAR-BOTTOM FORGE FURNACE



- 4 burner pairs (each pair controlled independently by zone temperature)
- Burners rated at 2.6 MMBtu/h each



WORK SCOPE

- Task 1. Retrofit Design
 - Survey site
 - Test titanium samples
 - Design retrofit installation
- Task 2. Setup
 - Set up GTI instrumentation
 - Install oscillating combustion hardware
 - Tune system

- Task 3. Testing
 - Baseline testing
 - Oscillating combustion testing
- Task 4. Analysis & Reporting
 - Execute field test agreement
 - Analyze data
 - Report results



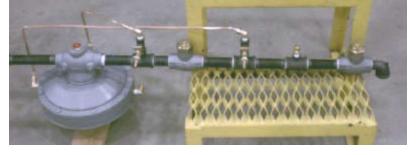
DESIGN AND SETUP

				Include	igy Inst	stute		
	Reque Frequ		5.00	Act Fre	ial tuency	5.666		
	Reque Duty		50	Act	mi Cycle	50.0		
Unive		2		4	5	•	7	
implitude Offcet	11.9 28.1	16.7	15.8 42.9	13.1 28.4	12.5	3.4 38.4	12.1	9.4 39.4
High Value Low Value	16.2	62.6 29.2	58.7 27.1	41.5 15.3	43.6 18.6	8.79	45.2 21.0	48.8 30.0
Phoning	D	180	180	D	a	180	100	a



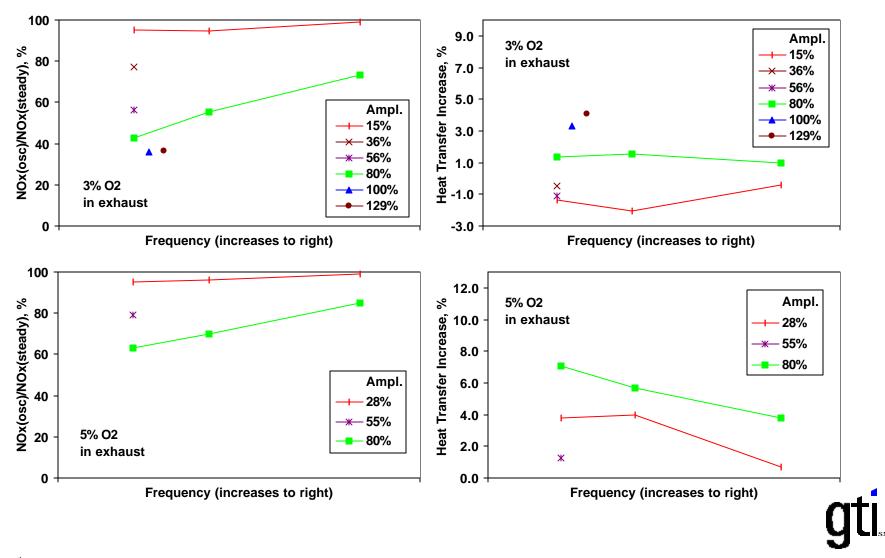








PRIOR ZEDTEC BURNER LABORATORY TEST RESULTS



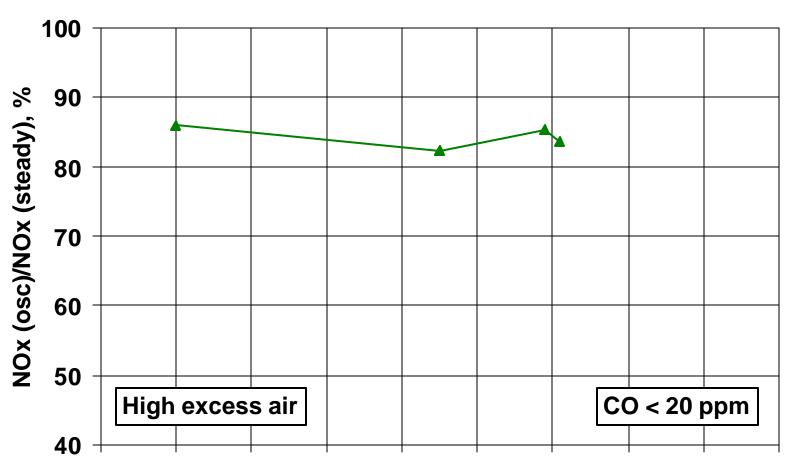
TITANIUM SAMPLE LAB TEST RESULTS

Piece No.	Location	Excess Air Level	Oscillation Amplitude	Percent of Max Allowed H2 Concentration
1	Control Sample	-	-	5%
9	Control Sample	-	-	10%
5	Under Flame	15%	None	34%
4	Downstream	15%	None	11%
2	Under Flame	15%	Low	36%
14	Downstream	15%	Low	14%
13	Under Flame	15%	High	51%
3	Downstream	15%	High	12%
11	Under Flame	28%	None	24%
12	Downstream	28%	None	14%
7	Under Flame	28%	Low	25%
6	Downstream	28%	Low	14%
8	Under Flame	28%	High	32%
10	Downstream	28%	High	18%



FIELD TEST RESULTS

(High Excess Air)

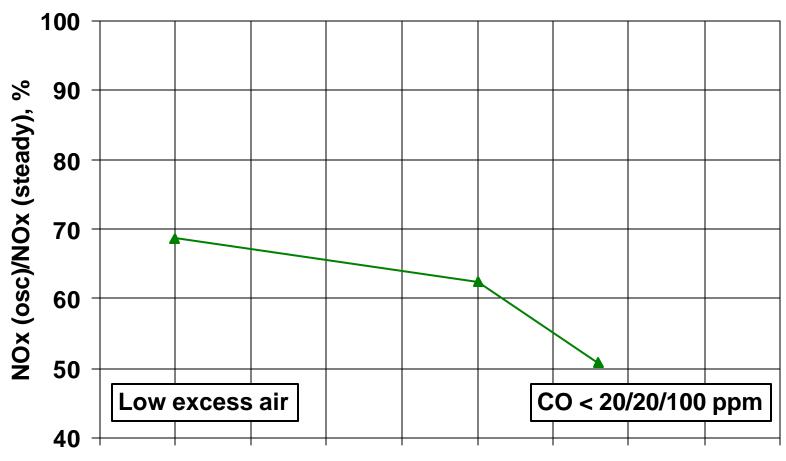


Furnace Temperature



FIELD TEST RESULTS

(Low Excess Air)



Furnace Temperature



TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

- Lab testing (Oct. 2000)
 - Titanium samples do not adsorb excessive amount hydrogen
- Field testing (Apr.-Jun. 2001)
 - NO_x reduction of up to 49% with low excess air
 - NO_x reduction of up to 18% with high excess air
 - Fuel savings of up to 3%
 - Oscillating combustion hardware performed well with the valves logging one million aggregate oscillation cycles



RECOMMENDATIONS

Operate with a constant, low excess air level

 Oscillating combustion produces high NO_x reduction percentages when the furnace is operated at a constant, low excess air level. Good control of the air-fuel ratio is necessary for the successful implementation of oscillating combustion.

Control strategy of cycling burners on and off

- To achieve a large turndown and/or convective current, but still maintain a constant excess air level, the simplest strategies would be to have
 - on-off (or pulse) firing
 - modulating firing down to the turndown limit, and on-off firing below that

Coping strategies for transient over-temperature swings

It may be necessary to adjust over-temperature limits, or move their thermocouples, to avoid tripping the limits due to the altered flame shape and larger temperature swings after disturbances possible with oscillating combustion.



CURRENT STATUS

Shultz Steel is evaluating the potential savings on NOx credits if oscillating combustion is applied to this and other furnaces, some of which are also candidates for retrofit with low-NOx burners.



COMMERCIALIZATION PLAN

- Air Liquide has a world-wide, exclusive license for oxygas oscillating combustion and a nonexclusive right for air-gas oscillating combustion.
 - Air Liquide will market oscillating combustion to its industrial gas customers through its existing sales, engineering, and support channels
- GTI has retained a nonexclusive license for air-gas oscillating combustion.
 - GTI is planning to license Synergistic Partners, Inc. of Pittsburgh, PA to offer air-gas oscillating combustion commercially in the U.S.
 - Synergistic Partners, Inc. would also support marketing of oxy-gas oscillating combustion through Air Liquide.

COMMERCIALIZATION PLAN (cont.)

- Steps are being taken to ensure that oscillating combustion packages (valves and controller) are available for select applications by Summer 2002.
- The forging plant markets that are subject to lower NO_x emissions will be targeted initially.
- Commercial prototypes of oscillating valves are currently being developed by Safmatic (based on the SSP design), and Outsource Tech, Inc. (based on a rotary design).
- GTI has developed a comprehensive database of lab and field results. GTI plans to transfer this experience and technology know-how to its commercialization partners, Air Liquide and Synergistic Partners, Inc.

APPENDIX



SSP VALVE STATUS

- Developed by CeramPhysics under support from SoCalGas and Columbia Gas
- Licensed to Safmatic, an Air Liquide affiliate
- Scaled up by Safmatic to 6.8 MMBtu/h (average flow rate on an oscillating basis)
- Manufacturing prototypes have been tested by Air Liquide



GLOSSARY

AL Air Liquide

CARB California Air Resources Board

CO Carbon monoxide

CPI CeramPhysics, Inc.

GTI Gas Technology Institute

H₂ Hydrogen

Ib Pound (mass)

MMBtu 1,000,000 Btu

NG Natural gas

NO_x Nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide



GLOSSARY (Continued)

OSC Oscillating Combustion

PC Personal computer

ppm Parts per million by volume

SCFH Standard cubic foot per hour

SMP GTI Sustaining Membership Program

SoCalGas Southern California Gas Company

SSC Shultz Sheet Company

SSP Solid-state proportioning

